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From the Susquehanna Register.  
PRESENTMENT.

MARGARET NEILSON.

We beg leave to introduce the reader into a  
cottage or rather a cabin of old Matthew Neilson.  
Many a one precisely like it you may now see  
in all parts of Northern Pennsylvania, but at  
the time of which I write they were dotted down,  
hereabouts at least, few and far between. To  
those who are "native, and to the manor born,"  
it would be superfluous and uninteresting to  
describe either the house or household of any  
early settler; but these pages may possibly  
come beneath the eyes of some who have never  
studied the *multum in parvo* of a woodman's  
cottage. I will even try to describe it, just as  
it looked upon the very evening the occurrence  
happened, which I am about to relate. It was  
a long, low building of logs, closely chinked in  
with clay, standing in the middle of a new  
clearing of some thirty or forty acres.—A huge  
fireplace and chimney divided it into 2 rooms,  
while a door on either side opened right against  
the chimney, forming a bit of an entry, and  
giving room for a ladder on one side and an  
oven on the other. The dark outline of woods  
closed around like an artificial horizon, and the  
snow, which was still coming slowly down,  
covering up what little show of cultivation there  
was, rendered the prospect sufficiently dull and  
gloomy without doors. But let us take a look  
inside—what a contrast. A noble fire is crackling  
on the hearth, mingling its thousand sparks  
with the snow flakes; in the middle of the  
room stands a table loaded with wholesome fare  
coarse, but plentiful and clean, and there in the  
corner is a bed, snugly curtained all round, and  
for a marvel the only one in that room, while  
on the walls, so thick and close as completely  
to hide them, hung heterogeneous articles of  
clothing; a clock with a long pendulum, and in  
case; a shelf with three or four most venerable  
looking books; a pair of sickles and other articles  
"half hid in dim obscurity"; while strung  
in tent festoons from joist to joist, the trusty  
rifle, with its horn and wallet suspended in  
hooks from a beam. A rough, but well scoured  
dresser on which are ranged in gaudy array, all  
the tea pots, cups, saucers, mugs, platters,  
plates and tumblers the house can boast of,  
claims a conspicuous place, while the big wheel  
in one corner, with its pile of snow white rolls,  
stands quietly resting from its busy hum. Old  
Mr Neilson was sitting in his strait high backed  
arm chair, a bible resting on his knees, its ample  
leaf turned towards the fire, with his gray  
head bent closely over it, reading aloud a chapter  
to his attentive listener. His wife a kindly  
looking matron of fifty, sat near him busily  
knitting, and Margaret, a neat cheerful, nay a  
lovely maiden of about twenty, plied her pretty  
fingers in the same noiseless and dreamy occu-  
pation. Three fine looking boys in sequence  
of ages, sat on the opposite side, the youngest,  
slyly running at times a small pole into the fire,  
to rouse up the sparks, and increase the flickering  
light. The portion of scripture which Mr.  
Neilson read was the sixty-fifth psalm, and  
situated as they were, the concluding verses  
breathed comfort, and ardent hope looked for-  
ward to the prophetic fulfilment of their prom-  
ise.

"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness,  
and thy clouds drop fatness."

"They shall drop upon the dwellings of the  
wilderness; and the little hills shall rejoice on  
every side."

"The fields shall be full of sleep; the valleys  
also shall stand so thick with corn, that they  
shall laugh and sing."

As he closed the book, they all rose and  
drew their chairs to the table, the smoking  
cakes and potatoes were handed up from the  
fire, and after a short but fervent thanksgiving  
they indubitably proved that hard work, cold  
weather, and contention, go far to produce a  
marvellous appetite. When supper was over,  
the old man employed himself in neatly weaving  
a splint bottom into a venerable looking  
rocking chair, the two oldest boys were busy  
one in fitting an axe helve, the other repairing  
an old rabbit trap, while the smallest, who at  
first paid undivided attention to the trap, lay  
fast asleep, with a log for a pillow. The  
matron and her pretty daughter, after setting the  
house in order, and causing it to assume a  
remarkably neat appearance, considering the  
diversity and abundance of its contents, resum-  
ed their knitting, and round after round, added  
slowly but surely to the completion of the com-  
fortable stocking.

"Come, Tommy, don't lay sleeping there,  
you'll roll into the fire presently," said the old  
lady. "Yes," said William, the oldest boy, a  
fine stout boy of sixteen, "come along, I doubt  
whether James will be here to-night," and he  
cast a sly look at Margaret, "you'll have to go  
to bed without your apples this time." Tommy  
was too sleepy to contend about the matter  
further than to insist that Robert and Bill  
should go too, and in a few minutes they all  
bundled "up chamber." Old Matthew got up  
slowly from his arm chair, and turning over  
the forestick with his toe, said somewhat be-  
tween a command and a question, "I guess it  
ain't best to set up for James, for he won't  
come in such a tedious time, will he?" and away  
he paddled into the adjoining room. Mother  
gave the hearth another sweeping, pinned on  
her night cap, and following the example of her  
worthy partner, requested Margaret to take  
care of the fire and not sit up too long, for it  
was not likely that James would come; and  
she retired also.

But who was this James, you will very naturally inquire, to whom these repeated allusions were made. A story without a hero is very like a hero without a story—a very uninteresting affair; and I own that I have been uncivil in sooner introducing so worthy a fellow; however, as the part he played on that eventful night was any thing save—but let me not anticipate. To continue then, James Bainard was the son of a very respectable man who had migrated into this, then new and wild country, at the same time with Mr. Neilson. They had been near neighbors in Connecticut, although the situations they pitched on here, were two or two and a half miles asunder, their originally friendly feelings, knit into a brotherly compact, when they found themselves the only dwellers in the wilderness for miles around, and dependent on each other for assistance, society and sympathy.

Being of the masculine gender myself, and somewhat conversant with this kind of life, I will take it upon me to say, nothing in the world was, or is more natural, than that a young man of two or three and twenty, like Jimmy Bainard, under such circumstances, should look with eyes of more than brotherly affection upon such a maiden as Margaret Neilson. In my younger years I have been desperately enamored upon much slighter provocation. Whether or no the same feelings animate "God's last, best work"—is a matter I must leave to wiser heads than mine, altho' circumstantial evidence goes strongly to prove that they do, but I could never get one of the dear, delightful creatures to own any thing of the sort to me, (although I have asked twenty,) in proof whereof I sit here a disconsolate miserable bachelor.

All now was still in the cottage of the Neilsons, and as the hoarse murmur of the wind which seemed retreating into the depths of the woods died away, the purring of the old black and white cat, which Margaret had taken into her lap, (that was a sign of a good heart) became audible throughout the room. The clock struck ten. Margaret had really given up all thoughts of seeing her lover that night, still she sat over the fire busily knitting away, and yet she could not help wondering that James had disappointed her, (I mean himself,) it was so unlike him. To night she had promised to name the day for their union, and she properly thought it was no trifling matter that should absent a wooper at such a time. Yet the way from his to her father's house was two dreary miles, the snow deep and unbroken, the night dark and threatening and combining all these circumstances as a very reasonable excuse for James' absence, she feit perfectly willing to grant, without even a frown, the pardon which she knew would be pleaded the next day at farthest; a most uncommon thing in a woman, but Margaret was a very sensible person which, if I have not said before, I say now.

The clock struck eleven. There is something peculiarly solemn and imposing to a winter's night in the deep woods. Shut out from all communication with mankind, knowing that with the blessing of God your own arm must provide, not only all your comforts, but for existence itself; feeling alone in the drifting snows and piercing cold, yet full of life and confidence, and hoping in happier and more prosperous times, the heart swells with sensations, impossible for one to realize who has never shared the privations and dangers engendered there. Such a situation, too, gives a powerful impulse to religious feelings, and I doubt much whether the votary, kneeling even in the grandest and most solemn temples raised by man, can so deeply feel his dependence upon a high and inscrutable power, as one who in nature's awful solitudes, turns in deep humility of heart to that Being who planted the dark forest, and whose hand is seen and felt in the wilderness.

As he closed the book, they all rose and drew their chairs to the table, the smoking cakes and potatoes were handed up from the fire, and after a short but fervent thanksgiving they indubitably proved that hard work, cold weather, and contention, go far to produce a marvellous appetite. When supper was over, the old man employed himself in neatly weaving a splint bottom into a venerable looking rocking chair, the two oldest boys were busy one in fitting an axe helve, the other repairing an old rabbit trap, while the smallest, who at first paid undivided attention to the trap, lay fast asleep, with a log for a pillow. The matron and her pretty daughter, after setting the house in order, and causing it to assume a remarkably neat appearance, considering the diversity and abundance of its contents, resumed their knitting, and round after round, added slowly but surely to the completion of the comfortable stocking.

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and see what has happened." "Happened," said the old man, "it's a plaguey way there and the path not beat." "Then," said Margaret, "will go myself; William?" "Don't rise in such a hurry," continued the old man, "Come come, if some one must go, I must be the one; William?" And if it should be for nothing after all, then—but a look at his strangely altered child checked him, and told him it must be something that could thus move her placid and even temper.

In a few moments William came shuffling down the ladder, thinking it rather early to be roused from his slumbers, but when he gathered what was going forward, with all the love of the marvellous, characteristic of his age, he prepared with alacrity to accompany his father. Their obvious course was to proceed immediately to Mr. Bainard's where their doubts could be solved; for it followed, if James had left his father's roof, he must be in the woods; and Mr. Neilson's being the only houses within several miles. Accordingly old Matthew and his son speedily equipped themselves, and the former, furnished with a huge torch of pine splinters, resolutely led the way. Margaret watched their departure in silence; she stood at the open door, regardless and unconscious of the cold, long gazing fixedly in the direction in which the light her father carried, slowly disappear in the gloom of the forest. At length her mother succeeded in persuading her to come in, and for the purpose of diverting her mind, began to rally her upon the probability of the father finding James snug in bed; then the matron descended on the cruelty of driving the old man out in the snow in such a night, yet warming as she proceeded, and noticing the seeming abstraction of her daughter, she blamed herself for letting him go; and finally called the whole a ridiculous and foolish business. Margaret rose, went to the little window, paused a moment or two, while convulsive sobs seemed choking her, then suddenly going to her mother, she rested her head upon her shoulder, and wept bitterly. This completely changed the old lady's feelings she reasoned with her daughter; tried to soothe her, and begged her to speak and explain the whole matter over again calmly and soberly. By degrees, Margaret recovered a portion of her serenity, but striking twelve, Margaret mechanically counted the bell, and as the last beat rung out, a faint low voice seemed ringing with it, "Help, Margaret, help!" Her heart bounded as if it would burst from her bosom, she started from the chair, the words still hummed in her ears; "Did I dream, cried she, "or was that his voice?" She opened the door and listened long and anxiously, but she could distinguish nothing save the hiss changes of the wind. Once she thought to call her father, but the dread of being ridiculed and laughed at for sitting up so long, besides the vague uncertain nature of her alarm, deterred her; so, cold and chilled through, she betook herself to bed. Margaret was not in the least supersitious; her mind had received a severe shock, yet by degrees she reasoned herself into the belief that her excited imagination had played her senses false, but sleep seemed utterly banished from her pillow. Fancy was still upon the wing—she turned and gazed upon the dial of the clock, sometimes a faint ray from the fire, lighted its figures, then they grew dimmer and dimmer, until the pained eye ceased to distinguish; still the eternal pendulum beat on, a ceaseless monotony, wearying the tired ear beyond endurance. Margaret could bear it no longer, she determined to stop the clock, vague and dim undefined, pointing to no particular event, indicating no certain calamity yet all too palpable to be driven away by any efforts of reason. "Perhaps," suggested her mother, "James may have been hunting, and got lost in the woods, and it was really him you heard calling for assistance." "No," said Margaret, "James is accustomed to the woods; that could hardly be. Besides, it was not a shout, mother; it was not like the voice of one calling that others might hear and answer; no, no,—it came faintly and softly, like the touch of the summer wind upon the leaves, and it died away like the last note of a plaintive song. And see," continued she staring, "the clock has stopped at one." "It has run down," said her mother. "No, the weights are up." "Then the cold has done it—sometimes you know it will." "True, but it is singular, it should stop just then." "It is; but come Margaret, let us lay down and say our prayers. God is above us—He will watch over and protect us."

As old Matthew proceeded slowly on his toilsome journey, he paused once or twice, and hesitated to proceed, persuading himself that he was going on a fool's errand, and had better return. But as often, the remembrance of his daughter's vehement bearing, checked him, and he turned again to his task and marched on. After near an hour's walk, they arrived at his friend's door. They stopped a moment to shake the snow from their garments, and then, without the ceremony of knocking, entered. The smouldering brands on the hearth caused light enough for Bainard, whom the noise of their entrance awoke, to recognize them. "Nelson," he cried, "what is the matter! what has happened?" "First let me ask you one question," said Mr. Neilson. "Is James in the house?" "No," answered the father, "he is not at yours." He left here at sunset to go there. Mr. Neilson said not a word, but sinking in a chair, covered his face with his hands. Bainard was in a moment on his feet, "Tell me all you know," cried he, as he laid his heavy hand convulsively on the shoulder of his old friend, "tell me all for God's sake, at once—is James dead?" Neilson sprang up, "Neighbor," said he, "dress yourself. If James is not here, he must be found—we can track him yet in the woods where the snow has not drifted; and the power, yea William Bainard, the very voice of a holy Province has sent me forth to-night, and will not desert us." The terrified mother, who had listened in speechless attention,

now informed them that James had taken his rifle and that she had seen him enter the woods on the road to Mr. Neilson's. Mr. Bainard called his son next in age to James, and all being soon ready, preparing themselves as they best might with all they could think necessary in the worst emergency, and each of the old men having a huge torch in his hand they started on their anxious search; Mrs. Bainard alternately weeping and praying fervently for help from heaven. The two fathers led the way, followed by the boys at first in the most hurried manner, but when they reached the edge of the woods, and could discern his track faintly in the snow, they proceeded more cautiously, seeking closely for the spot where he had left the road. Neilson's first progress had nearly obliterated James's track in the path, but in less than half a mile they came to where he had turned off. It was on the trail of a deer. As they left the road and got into the closer wood, the track became more distinct, and was easily followed by the broad glare of the pine torches. The scene was wild in the extreme. The waving and lurid light, glanced far over the snow defining boldly the massive trunks of the tall trees, and reflected back from the close canopy of branches, loaded with glittering ice. The countenances of the hard toiling and silent group—in the elders; anxious, fixed, almost desparate; in the boys, surprised, fearful, wondering—would have made a study for a Salvator. "Let us shout," said Neilson, as he stopped for a moment to take breath, "perhaps he may hear us." They did so, together and repeatedly. The deep echoes of the forest alone replied, and the owl whooped in mockery. "On, on," cried Bainard, and they resumed their task. They had gone nearly a mile and half, and in a direction forming the apex of a triangle, taking the two houses and the road for its base. They were ascending steep hill, winding along a ledge of high rocks, when suddenly turning an acute angle, they came close upon a ghastly and horrid spectacle. Partially reclined against the rock, and half hid in the snow, the unfortunate object of their search, lay stark apparently lifeless. His head was uncovered, and close beneath the curles of his dark hair, a deep wound, extending downward upon his cheek, had covered his face, hands and clothes with gore. Close beside him lay a few half burned splinters and his rifle, with its breach and lock half blown off, and a long ragged rent in its barrel. It had burst.

They raised him, they bound up his head, they chased him, and forcing into his mouth a little spirits, they had the gratification to see that he at last revived. Suffice it to say, that before daylight they reached the cottage of Bainard, where by dint of kind and assiduous nursing, James soon recovered, although his hands and feet were so badly frozen, that in cold weather they plague him, even now that he is an old man. When he was able to relate the occurrence he said—"Going along the road, I happened to see a deer close beside it. I fired; I made one or two jumps; and then stopped. In my hurry to load, I poised in the powder without measuring it; the deer bounded on before I could shoot again, but I found I had wounded him. I followed on until night overtook me, but determined not to loose him, (he was a noble buck.) I lit up a torch and kept on; in about an hour I overhauled him, he was quite dead, so after dressing him, I thought I would endeavor to find my way to Mr. Neilson's, but after wandering for more than an hour I got bewildered and was obliged to return on my back track. Just as I got to where they found me, right on the top of that rock, the light of my torch showed me a wolf—he stood within ten paces of me. I raised my rifle and fired at him—and Margaret," continued James, turning to his attentive listener, "you know more about the rest of it than I do." "Have you any idea what time it was when you fired that last shot?" asked Margaret. "The moon set that night at 12, and I caught a glimpse of her on the very top of the hill just before I shot. I did not know what had happened, for I was completely stunned and speechless, but I think I did not entirely give up for near an hour." "Which would make it one o'clock," interrupted Margaret. "Exactly," said James, pressing her to his bosom—"then I thought I died, dear Margaret, and had lost you forever." And if the most subtle sceptic can shake the faith of either James or Margaret, or any of their numerous and happy offspring, in a watchful and all-seeing Providence; or if the liveliest ridicule of Present, or supernatural agency, can raise a smile or doubt among them concerning it, I can only say that I am much mistaken in their characters and no judge of human nature.

"I have the reading of it every week."—It not unfrequently occurs when persons are asked if they will subscribe for newspaper, or if they already take it, that they reply, "No, but neighbor B. takes it; and I have the reading of it every week." Such often odd, that they like the paper, and sometimes say they consider it the best paper they know of. They are benefited every week by the toils, and perplexities and expenditures of those who receive nothing for them in return. Reader, if thou art the man, just send in your name and take the Democrat yourself.

From the Eastern Argus.

#### FEDERAL INSULTS TO THE PEOPLE.

The whole policy and tactics of the Federal party are based on the alleged ignorance and stupidity of the great mass of the people; and no sooner do the leaders of that party fail to accomplish any of their scheme for self aggrandizement, (and such events are not rare) than they charge their want of success to want of intelligence on the part of the people—to the utter inability of the "laboring classes" to understand their own true interests. These notions in respect to the people, are characteristic of *federalism*. Under their guidance, the aspiring demagogues of the opposition, having framed their schemes for political advancement, rely upon their dexterity at fraud and deception to carry them into effect—but foiled in this purpose—defeated in their unshaded designs—they do not scruple, by way of revenge, to denounce the honest and intelligent yeomanry of the country as alike stupid and ignorant. Destitute of principle themselves, they cannot conceive it possible for others to be actuated by honest motives; and finding that the community are to be influenced neither by their management nor their money, they naturally enough, perhaps, conclude, that those whom they would slay, have been duped by others. Hence they sneeringly rail at the people, as "the blind bears of the back towns"—as "noseled ignoramuses," "bribed at the dram shops, and led to the polls by drill sergeants"—as men who are willingly gagged, cheated and humbugged." Every delinquent, too, experienced by these demented politicians, they ascribe to the mysterious influence of some mighty "Magician," who, as they say, leads the "ignorant herd"—the "stupid populace"—whichever he will, "like lambs to the slaughter." Even Conventions, composed of men selected for their intelligence, honesty of purpose, and peculiar fitness truly and faithfully to represent the wishes of their constituents, are insulted, year after year, by being told that they have been the tame, unknowing victims of management and that all their actions have been controlled, by the unseen influence of some "Arch Magician" or "Dictator." Such language has been recklessly applied to almost every assembly which the Democracy have formed—whether great or small—whether National or local. It has been used repeatedly, as our readers well know, in relation to the Conventions held in this County even; and the same miserable slang will doubtless, be again and again promulgated by the impudent, creaking popinjays of the Federal press.

#### "BE UP AND DOING."

The device, however, is an old one—as old as Federalism itself. The cry of "Magician"—"Arch Magician"—has long been a favorite bugbear of the enemy. Thomas Jefferson used to be called a "Magician"—and for what?—Because he carried the people with him—or rather, because he went with and for the people. His *Magical* influence consisted in his power to originate and bring forward wise and salutary measures, in support of which, being for the good of the country, the Governor and the Governed went together, "hand in hand." He did not manufacture public sentiment; but having ascertained it, he was willing to act in accordance with its teachings.

Mr Van Buren, too, is denounced as an "Arch Magician." He, like Mr Jefferson, is charged with effecting his purposes, and controlling the acts of his party, by intrigue and management. His just influence however, can not be thus destroyed, any more than was that of Mr Jefferson, by the slander of his enemies. Resembling that great man in the republican issue of his principles, and in being, also, the chosen object of federal persecution, he will resemble him, too, in his final triumphant success. Like him, he will be re-elected by a grateful people, to the high office which he now so ably fills, in spite of the treachery of pretended friends, and the opposition of open enemies.

From the Dover Republican.

"Stealing the Livery of the court of Heaven to serve the Devil in?" F. O. J. (Francis Ormand Jonathan) Smith—defender Member of Congress from Maine, late candidate of the conservative party of that State for the office of Governor—has issued a Prospectus for publishing in the city of Portland, a paper to be called the *Eastern Argus* revived.

This we consider a most base, barefaced attempt to cheat and defraud. The *Eastern Argus* now published at Portland, by Holton & Appleton, is one of the ablest and best Democratic papers in New England; and the apostate Smith's intentions doubtless are to impose his recent Conservative Journal upon the public as the true Democratic Argus. We object not to Smith's establishing a paper to disseminate whatever principles, or rather want of principles, he pleases; but let him give to it some name to which he has a right—let him not attempt "to filch" from Holden and Appleton "the good name" of their valuable Journal—a name which it has borne for years through evil report and through good report, and with which it has acquired a celebrity, as enviable, as the notoriety of Francis Ormand Jonathan Smith is despicable.

But, we have but little space to spare to this political renegade; we close with the following remarks from the *Frontier Journal*, a spirited Democratic paper published at Calais, Me., the editor of which considers Smith's attempt to establish a paper as intended to promote his personal aggrandizement, and adds:

"This attempt to unearth and resuscitate the political remains of this individual should be characterized as robbing the political tomb of its just due."

"I've got a bill against you," as the wood-pecker said to the Apple Tree.

From the Eastern Argus.

#### Electioneering Stock.

Last year the opposition succeeded in raising a political capital of electioneering stock. They had Patten's resolution, and the Investigating Committee, and the Defalcations of public officers, and divers other things about which they whined prodigiously and on the strength of which they hoped to command success. But these things have all failed in their hour of need. Their bugbears have all vanished at the first moment of examination, and their deluded followers must have a large share of credulity, if they can any longer place reliance upon their statements. The party is literally bankrupt of material. Not even "the noble deeds of the noble Kent" can afford them any relief. These were last year the subject of the loud and repeated panegyrics—though the administration of the people was challenged, not so much for what the Governor had done, as for what he was about to do. They had only to re-elect him to the office of Governor, in order to raise the State to the very highest attainable point of honor and greatness. The Boundary question, and the Aroostook lands would be alike settled, and all the Heathenish, old-fashioned notions of Democratic policy, would give place to the new, and brighter, and more civilized views of ultra-federalism. Alas, however, for the ignorance of the community! they refused to elect him, and all these glorious anticipations were, consequently forever blasted. They hoped to procure some capital from the difficulties which have been met by Gov. Fairfield; but the straight forward course of that office has afforded them no room even for a just complaint. Poor fellows, they are to be pitied. To be sure, their invention has not yet failed them—but their "tales of wonder" can hardly any longer excite astonishment or affright. Their own partisans must, it seems to us, refuse any further credence to men who have so often, and so wantonly practised upon their credulity. Like the Roman soothsayers, indeed, we should think they, themselves, would never look each other in the face without blushing. They can now reasonably hope for nothing, and must fear every thing—hope for nothing, we mean, but from the lassitude and incapacity of their opponents, and fear every thing but another panic, and a new tide of Bank-created suffering.

#### From the Dover Republican.

#### "BE UP AND DOING."

It is no longer a matter of doubt that the whigs and Conservatives will make a desperate effort to carry the ensuing State election. Taught wisdom by experience, knowing full well that they have nothing to hope in a fair contest, they are secretly organizing and marshalling their forces for the conflict, hoping to effect by stratagem and finesse, what they cannot achieve by open and honorable means. We have long been aware of the existence of this determination, and feel it our duty to enjoin upon our democratic friends the necessity of being "up and doing." Let no man say "peace, peace, when there is no peace," nor rest in false security and confidence upon the result of the last year's campaign. We have a vigilant and powerful enemy to contend with—an enemy who will use all means within their reach, exert every influence in their power to bring to bear, to overthrow our present administration. But they can never accomplish their purposes, if we are only awaken to the honesty, ability and good descent. We will be again opposed—but, if our friends do their duty, we will again most gloriously triumph.—We call therefore, upon the Democracy to be making ready for the campaign. We have every thing to incite us to exertion—a good cause—a good candidate—and a bright prospect. We have only to do our duty—to give long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether—and we are sure of success. Every man then, to his post!

JUDICIAL TENURE.—By a resolve of the last Legislature, which may be found on our last page, the people will have an opportunity of expressing their opinion as to the propriety and expediency of making an alteration in the tenure of judicial officers. We presume there is but one opinion among Democrats in regard to this matter. Democracy is opposed to unlimited terms of service. We are of opinion that no one term of office should exceed six or eight years. We allude to this subject at this time for the purpose of calling the attention of the people to it—that they may bear it in mind.—*Bingham Democrat.*

The resolve referred to in the preceding article from the Democrat, will be found in our paper to-day. It will be seen that it proposes to limit the term of judicial office, in this State, to seven years, and that the people will be called on to act upon the subject, at the coming September election. We presume there can be little doubt of the result of that action.—However it may be necessary in England, to have a Judiciary independent of the Crown, it can hardly be thought consistent with the spirit of American institutions, to tolerate a body of officers independent of the people. We do not mean, however, to go into an extended discussion of this subject. Nor, indeed, is it necessary. The public are already very thoroughly acquainted with it, and there is scarcely one, we imagine among our readers, whose mind is not made up concerning it. The alteration is but feebly opposed, indeed, by the opposition itself. Some of its leading members also, must also give a price, and principle is the coin they must pay in. Thus a bastard system of Federo-Republicanism will rise on the ruins of the true principles of the Revolution.

The Federalists formerly gloried in their party name, nor was it until their principles

were condemned by the American people, that they commenced a change of names, as circumstances rendered it necessary to conceal their designs. They began with "Federal Republics," "National Republican," and finally, under the baptismal ministration of gentleman Webb, took that of "Whig." They have since affixed cognominal appendages, and have called themselves, at times, "Republican Whigs," "Democratic Whigs," &c. Many of our citizens, whose opportunities for information are circumscribed, are now deceived, by the name of *Whig*, so glorious in Revolutionary days, and are led by men who wilfully betray their confidence, to support measures that would inevitably destroy every principle for which the Whigs of the Revolution contended.

#### Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

From the Eastern Argus.

#### John Fairfield.

We, this day, unfurl the Republican Banner, and nail to the mast, with the name of JOHN FAIRFIELD inscribed upon its folds, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Maine, for 1840. GOV. FAIRFIELD, as our readers well know, was unanimously nominated, by the Legislative Convention which assembled last winter at Augusta, and which, in making its selection, only echoed the strong and well known wishes of the great mass of the community.

We feel that we are not called upon to say a single word in praise of the man of his choice. He has been once already before the people of the State, and opposed though he was, by all the zeal, and industry, and recklessness of the Federal faction, who spared neither their money, their time, or their consciences, in laboring for his defeat, he stood the test triumphantly, and emerged from the contest, the Governor elect of regenerated Maine. During his arduous Administration, he has shown most clearly his fitness for the station with which he was thus honored, and has nobly justified the confidence reposed in him by the people. The difficulties which he has encountered, and they have been of no ordinary character, have only served to develop more perfectly the wisdom, energy, and, firmness, for which he is so eminently distinguished, and which during our border troubles, he so constantly manifested. His whole conduct throughout the troubles, is worthy of the highest eulogium. No man could better have met the crisis—none could have been more admirably successful in vindicating, without actual bloodshed, the dignity of the State. Such, we doubt not, is the *belief*, and such, we doubt not, will be the *testimony* of the overwhelming majority of the community, whenever the question shall be taken. The people are more than satisfied with Gov. Fairfield. They have observed his bold, undulating course, with feelings, not only of satisfaction, but of pride. His devotion to the interests of the whole State—his honest independence in all acts—his dignity in public intercourse, and his plain and republican manners in private, have won for him their approbation and esteem; while the soundness of his Democratic principles, and the sincerity of political faith, challenge for him their warmest and most confident support.

Worthy, however, as is our candidate, and obnoxious to no just complaint, he will, nevertheless, be again opposed by a party, which, acting from factional motives, and struggling only for its own advancement, acknowledges no claim to its support, which is found on nothing better than honesty, ability and good descent. He will be again opposed—but, if our friends do their duty, he will again most gloriously triumph.—We call therefore, upon the Democracy to be making ready for the campaign. We have every thing to incite us to exertion—a good cause—a good candidate—and a bright prospect. We have only to do our duty—to give long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether—and we are sure of success. Every man

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The Federal Party are like spoiled children. They behave badly, get soundly whipped, and then cry themselves to sleep—only, however, to wake up shortly, and go through the same round of naughtiness and punishment again.

In this State, they are just now waking up from the stupor into which they mourned themselves last fall—our friends therefore, must look out for their tricks, and be all ready in September to apply the rod of correction.—Argus.

A N. H. Editor cautions its agents not to enclose money in presence of Post Masters.—Doesn't he want Post Masters to know when his letters are double? Is he trying to save postage? Or are there some federal officers in their vicinity?—Argus.

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 16, 1839.

### Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford are requested to send the usual number of Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August next at ten o'clock A.M. for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Per order of the County Committee.

Paris, July 1, 1839.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

### SURGEONS AND THEIR MATES, AGAIN.

I have perused the rejoinder of J. J. P. to the article on Surgeons and Mates contained in the Democrat of June 25th, and can do no less than acknowledge myself a little surprised at its contents. When I prepared the article explanatory of, and additional to J. J. P.'s No. 5, on the Maine Militia System, I did not expect that gentleman would turn from his beaten track of writing an article every week for the Democrat; but quite contrary to my expectations he has abruptly broken through his own prescribed bounds, and instead of writing what ought to have been No. 6, of his M. M. S. he has come out in a reply to what ought to have been one of his own articles, I must sincerely beg the gentleman's pardon for this interruption; but since things have assumed their present aspect I feel bound for J. J. P.'s sake only to make a few brief remarks on the gentleman's rejoinder.

Mr. J. J. P. in his rejoinder has come forward with a disclaimer which I am bound in honor and good faith to receive; but nevertheless I give the gentleman and the public the reasons why the Surgeon and Mate of this Reg. thought themselves implicated in the remarks of No. 5. In the first place it was expected that our author was writing on subjects about which he had had some previous knowledge, experience, or observation. I felt assured, from what I knew of the author, that he was not a traveller, or a *Loafer*, and therefore could not have a general knowledge of what took place in regard to Surgeons and Invalids throughout the State. And, unless the gentleman was a traveller or a fashionable *Loafer*, how could he have procured that general knowledge which he pretends to have. There have been no books printed—no pamphlets—no handbills—no papers written on the faults of Surgeons and Mates, since Gov. F. called out the militia; for it will be remembered that it was since that event, that the gentleman has acquired his information. Consequently, it is perfectly obvious, that his information in regard to Surgeons and Mates of Regiments other than his own—their conduct, &c.—must of necessity be exceedingly limited. In taking the sum total of these arguments we arrive at one or two certain results. The first is, that our author judged the whole by a part, i. e. used his own *ipsi dixit* in making his particular knowledge general; or secondly, that he possesses greater facilities for getting information in regard to the duties of Surgeons and Mates than they themselves possess. Both conclusions and premises are fallacies.

Where, then, is the proof, that this writer is in possession of a sufficient number of well authenticated facts to enable him to form such bold and general conclusions in regard to all the Surgeons and Invalids in the State? Let him produce his evidence that he knows all the Surgeons and Mates in the State are like those of whom he has had some personal observation, and then we shall look at his disclaimer in a different light.

Secondly, we find the following quotation in No. 5, of J. J. P.'s M. M. S.—"It was really amusing to take a peep at the Surgeon's Quarters at the time above referred to." If the writer did not mean any particular quarters when he said "at the Surgeon's Quarters," I will acknowledge that my study of Syntax has been in vain; and we will all bid adieu to grammar. This gentleman understands the meaning of the definite article *the*; and why does he continue its use in the above phrase, and still deny that it has a particular meaning? If the gentleman had said "it was amusing to take a peep at a Surgeon's Quarters," or if he had said "at Surgeon's Quarters," and used the indefinite article *a*, or omitted both the articles, we could have easily believed the gentleman had no reference to the Surgeon and Mate of any particular Reg. But I will use the gentleman's favorite expression, and "challenge the whole world" to make it out that he had no particular reference to any particular Surgeon and Mate.

Thirdly, in the above phrase "the Surgeon's Quarters," we find the word Surgeon in the singular number with the apostrophe's separated from the other part of the word. The gentleman's knowledge of grammar is sufficient. I presume to teach him that if we wish to write a plural substantive in the possessive case the apostrophe always follows the terminal *s*; but if in the singular number, the apostrophe precedes the *s*. Admitting this rule, (and we know he must,) I would ask the gentleman if I do not find proof here that one Surgeon and one in particular was meant.

In the gentleman's rejoinder he says, "I spoke of Surgeon's Quarters in the plural number." I do not know how the gentleman wrote this phrase, but the word Surgeon's was printed in the singular number; and in regard to the word Quarters, as it is applied in Military language it is always used in the plural number, consequently we do not hear of Surgeon's Quarter, or Adj. Gen. Quarter; but Sur. and Adj. Gen. Quarters.

The foregoing are the reasons why I concluded J. J. P. had particular reference to the Surgeon and Mate of this Regiment; although I was aware his article was intended to apply to Surgeons and Mates in general. But how often is it the case, that we sit out on a general exposition, or sit down to write a general article, and before we come to a conclusion, miss our aim, and enter by and forbidden paths, making records and statements which in future we feel ourselves obliged to disown. So with our author. He commenced a general subject, but in pursuit of ideas and arguments to sustain his positions the centrifugal exceeded his centripetal force, and having turned him from the direct line which he had marked out, he made use of an expression which he is obliged to disclaim.

If, however, the gentleman had any reference to the Surgeon and Mate of this Reg. in his first article on Surgeons and Mates, and his opinion of them in detail was like that he expressed in general, I would relate to him an anecdote (as he has thrown down the glove) the application of which will show him how far we appreciate his opinion in matters about which we cannot suppose him to be fully acquainted. A disaffected parishioner of a certain parish told the pastor one day that he "preached miserably." "Indeed," said the Pastor, "are you sure of it. Your opinion, no doubt, is entitled to respect; but I will tell you an anecdote, showing you how much it is esteemed. A Linnet and Nightingale in a dispute which was the most beautiful," agreed to leave it out to some disinterested individual of their tribe; and therefore hit on the Owl as their arbiter. The owl consulted on the case and gave it as his opinion that the Linnet was most beautiful. The Nightingale was dissatisfied with the decision, and said "it is nothing but the opinion of the Owl." After hearing this anecdote the parson hung his head, and was never after found saying ought against his Pastor."

In conclusion, I repeat I would most sincerely beg the gentleman's pardon for the trouble he has caused him by interrupting his articles on the Maine Militia System. I hope the gentleman will go on in the series of Letters he has begun. His candor, his intellect, and his judgment can all find ample room for exercise in this great Department of Political Science. I feel confident that the writer of these Nos. is a personal as well as political friend of the author; and one too, whose talents are destined to place him on an eminence with the noble self-taught of other times. Finally, I will just remark, that since the gentleman has disclaimed all reference to the Surgeon and Mate of this Reg. in particular, my work is now accomplished—consequently I shall lay down my pen and retire to private life.

PHILIP J. P.

It is rather a subject of surprise that the honest portion of the whig party should still continue their opposition to the present administration, according to the New York Express's price current, is \$5.94. The average price a year ago was \$8.09. The lowest price is now at Pittsburg, where it is \$4.62 to 4.75. The average decline in four weeks has been 73 cents.

HON. RICHARD FLETCHER, of "commia for commia" notoriety, has resigned his seat as a member of the next Congress from Suffolk District, Mass. The cause is not stated.

TRENTON ENCAMPMENT. The troops at Camp Washington, number 700 strong—infantry, dragoons, and artillery. They were reviewed last Saturday, by Gen. Eustis, and made it said, a highly creditable appearance. Gen. Scott takes the command in August.

Remembering the Printer. A couple recently married in St. Louis, Missouri, sent to the printer with a notice of the marriage, a barrel of superfine flour, of the best brand.

GOOD. A school boy at a recent examination, at an English academy, was asked by his instructor who discovered AMERICA? "I wish I may die," says a correspondent of the Independent Banner of Truth, "if he didn't answer Yankee Doodle."

THE MILLENIUM AT HAND. There is a Reverend Mr MILLER preaching that the world is coming to an end in 1843. He sounds his doctrines, and takes his facts from the Bible.—Haverhill Gazette.

There is a wonderful vigor of constitution in a popular fallacy. When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how very hard it is to get it out of the world.

COUNTERFEIT American gold pieces, of the denomination of \$5.00, have been circulated at Louisville. They look well enough but can easily be detected by the sound.

"Boys should be seen and not heard," as the youngster said when he couldnt say his lesson. "After me is manners," as the calf said to the milk-maid.

Mr. Webster has written a letter since his departure to Europe, requesting the people not to elect him for President. He needn't give himself any uneasiness, they wouldn't if he wanted 'em to!

One of the millers in Western New York, who made \$60,000 last year, by speculating in flour, has lost it all and something besides, this year. pity he didn't have to pay \$10 a barrel for flour, or go hungry.

The ladies, says a Boston paper, have got up a new fashion, that of wearing aprons behind. It is the most ridiculous fashion we ever heard of except one, about which there is a great bustle.

What sort of boys do the ladies carry in their bosoms? Don't stare! They are yellow-boys!

Two hundred thousand Hogsheads of rain water will be given by the Clerk of the weather to any person who will apprehend and place in durane for mouth, Prof. Epsey, the Rain King. He says he is authorized by the Almanac makers to say that the Rain King's interference with their legitimate business is spoiling their trade, which was a pretty good business before he began his experiments upon the weather, causing rain almost every day, since which they can't sell even a T. Almanac, the folks say tell such abominable great stories.

IDEAS OF DIGNITY.—The ideas of dignity which some people entertain, are curious enough. In their opinion, the greater the noise they make, the greater is their dignity. They are like the bumpkin, whom the recruiting sergeant was persuading to go and help fill a ditch. "My brave fellow," said Sergeant Kite, "if you will enlist, you shall have the captaincy of the company." "Dang the capancy!" quoth Bumpkin—"I'll be drummer."

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in discoursing upon Banks, says :

"The best way to get along with Banks, is to have but little to do with them, except just for negotiating matters growing out of real business transactions. He who depends upon Banks for Capital to carry on business, is apt to find them exactly opposite to friends in need."

\* \* \* \* \* So our advice is to all concerned, to depend on their own resources; for if they depend much upon the Banks, they will be disappointed at last."

If all business men would act upon this advice, we should have less fluctuating prices, fewer panics and money pressures, very few failures, much more mercantile honor, and no taxing the Government with evils brought upon the country by the mania of speculation.

PRICES OF FLOUR. The average prices of Flour at the principal markets in the country, according to the New York Express's price current, is \$5.94. The average price a year ago was \$8.09. The lowest price is now at Pittsburg, where it is \$4.62 to 4.75. The average decline in four weeks has been 73 cents.

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AN INCIDENT! A CAUTION TO THE LADIES.

A few days since, a young lady with her attendant beau was promenading, and viewing one of U. S. establishments in the vicinity, when the fair lady with truly feminine timidity, became suddenly alarmed by a number of large *wharf rats* crossing her path—and in her fright she fancied that one of the hideous creatures had taken refuge on her lovely person, beneath her dress, which she fortunately succeeded in seizing, and held fast in her hand. Not daring to quit her hold, and almost fainting through alarm, she explained her awkward predicament to her companion, when they sought entrance into a neighboring house, where the lady was kindly received, and shown into a private room, to remove his ratship from beneath the folds of her garments, when hands off! He and behind what impudent animal dropped to the floor?

Not an enormous rat, but the lady's bustle—which had unexpectedly removed from its destination, and caused all the false alarm! It is needless to add that the fair one's difficulties were speedily adjusted, and she soon recovered from her fright.—Boston Mercantile Jour-

The way the thirsty evade the "One Gallon Law" in Mississippi, is to purchase of the retailer one gallon and a gill—then drink the gill, and sell the gallon back again. This beats the striped pig trick in Massachusetts. Verily, necessity is the mother of invention—and thirst sharpens the wits amazingly.

The following toast was given by Mr. G. Prince, at the celebration of the 4th in Thompsonston.

THE GOV. GEN. OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Who said to the people of Maine "I'm coming!" but afterwards repented and did not come.

MARRIED.

In this town by Rev. James Hooper Mr. Alenson M. Chamberlain of Meriden to Miss Harriet Mann of this town. In Hartford, Mr. Peleg Thrasher, to Miss Zabrina Pease, both of that city.

Zabrina now beware—  
Look well your lord to please,  
Lest he in anger dire  
Should go to Thrashing Peace

DIED.

In Buckfield, on the 15th of June Mrs Mary, wife of Alexander Cushman, and daughter of Mr. James Morrill of that town aged 23. It is useless to attempt an elegy on her character, for it will fill short of the reality—Though she suffered ill health for several years, she was always cheerful; all were met by her with the same smile; not the smile of flattery and dissimulation, but of benevolence and sincerity; and it appeared to her study through life, not only to appear happy herself, but to render all others so. She was, short, all that the parent or husband could desire; and in death they have sustained a loss which the joys of earth can never equal.

Die of Consumption in Galveston, Texas, on the 16th of June, Doctor Cyrus Howlett, of Calais and formerly of this town.

## NATIONAL CIRCUS.

THIS new and extensive Circus, under the management of Mr. J. W. Stocking, will be exhibited on Paris Hill near the Court House, on Monday, July 22d, for one day only. Doors open at half past two, performance to commence at three P. M. Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years of age, half price.

This exhibition will be under a spacious Pavilion well furnished with covered seats for the accommodation of visitors.

The NATIONAL CIRCUS will exhibit in the several towns as follows, viz.—Friday, July 19th, at Turner Village; Saturday, July 20th, at Buckfield Village, Monday, July 22d, on Paris Hill; Tuesday, July 23d, at Norway Village. Doors open at half past two, performance to commence at three o'clock P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Executions and will be sold at public Auction at the Tavern of John Virgin in Rumford, on Saturday the tenth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right in equity which John D. Gosson has of redeeming the farm on which he now lives, situated in Bethel Insured county, the same having been mortgaged to Smith & Brown for the sum of about one hundred and twenty dollars; further references may be had to Smith & Brown's Mortgage Deed dated Feb. 26th, 1838.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff. July 8th, 1839.

To the Hon. Board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June 1839.

THE undersigned would represent that a public accommodation requires that a new County road should be located, commencing at the intersection of the County road recently located from Walker's Mills in Bethel, with the County road leading from Bethel Hill to Waterford thence near Parsons Islands in Albany, through to the County road leading from Stanhope through Albany to Waterford, thence a said road to the store in Waterford in the road as now running, Irish names, Waterford Flat, thence to the City (so called) in Waterford passing between Tom Pond and the road now leading from the Flat to the City. Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors to direct in the premises to view said route and locate said new road, or so much of it as your Honors should deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) ZIBA FROST & 50 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss : At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Clerk's Tavern in Albany on Tuesday the first day of October next at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient hour in the vicinity, by the interested parties of said petition and those that witnesseth, by the interested parties of said petition and of this order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the said towns of Albany & Waterford, and upon the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up aforesaid copies in three public places in each of said towns of Albany and Waterford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be served, and posted, at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SHOES! SHOES!!

A new lot first rate Women's, Misses and Children's Kid, Morocco, and other kinds of SHOES, in great variety, made expressly for the subscriber, and just received. W. E. GOODNOW. Norway, June 20, 1839. Swoe 46

ALSO—More NEW CAPS, latest style.

\$1.00 REWARD!

UP away from the subscriber on the 23d instant Andrew Stubbs, an elderly apprentice, aged 18 years. Whoever will return said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges will be paid. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or treating the said Andrew Stubbs in my account, as I will not pay any expense he may incur, nor any debts he may contract after this date.

BENJAMIN ALLEN, 3w46

June 27th, 1839.

WILLIAM DRESSER, Collector of Stow, June 27th, 1839.

NOTICE.

### MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelick of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[Translated from the German.]

**LOUIS OFON GOELICKE,**

OF GERMANY,

**THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.**

**Citizens of North and South America,**

To Louis Ofon Goelick, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be well founded in the truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he has strenuously opposed to refute; that is, *Corruption*, a disease almost unknown, but which is ordered state of *Vitae Vitae* (or *Life Principle*) of the human body;—*Corruption* lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of *Lungs & Co.* and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.

An invaluable doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "slavish houses"; even as they themselves, secure from all attack, are preserving them that *THE GREAT SECRET OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THIS DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE,—whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so vigorously dispelled over our great common enemy [*CONSUMPTION*]—both its first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly fitted itself to the *Conqueror of Physical Pains*, a medicine for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber;—by which means often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

### GOELICKE'S

### MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

A prediction of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the empire of China—*a medicine, which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess THREE FOLDS OF POWER*—which, though designed as a remedy for consumption, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "make five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, then add one or ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cure has been wrought for this remedy, less than half has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole pills.

The Sanative is above all estimate as a general preventive of CONSUMPTIVE DISEASE,—and by many it is said to be the best preventive known; though the inventor does not claim it as such;—though, indeed, all counterfeits of this contemplative personal self counterfeited, and that the Trifid men who are made agents, have each of them COPPERPLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen, and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—*observe the date is not WRITTEN, IT IS ENGRAVED.*

### SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (qualitatively) are the Positive cause of death.

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore set down in our *Health*, but existence, being also enhanced by its extension.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Particles*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases of *Injury of Blood*.

*Purgative Medicines*, when resorted to in season, that is when there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified, and those who die from it are saved.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Particles*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases of *Injury of Blood*.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after usage will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Braden will not then be styled an "ignorant pretender." But that will neither please nor offend him; in the recollection of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And gives this solemn pledge that his medicine shall always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture; and the making of it attends to persons.

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